09/419,901
LVCook 4/12/06
Search - chemical adduct.

d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:25:59 ON 12 APR 2006)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 10:26:12 ON 12 APR 2006

L1	145	S	(CHEMICAL ADDUCT)
L2	949	S	(POST TRANSLATION)
L3	0	S	L1 AND L2
L4	15	S	L1 AND REVIEW?
L5	11		DUPLICATE REMOVE L4 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6	1	S	L1 AND TROPONIN?
L7	0	S	L1 AND ACTININ?
L8	1	S	L1 AND (MYOSIN LIGHT CHAIN)

ANSWER 6 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1993:74841 CAPLUS
DN 118:74841
ED Entered STN: 02 Mar 1993
TI Intragenomic repair heterogeneity of DNA damage
AU Scicchitano, David A.; Hanawalt, Philip C.
CS Dep. Biol., New York Univ., New York, NY, 10003, USA
SO Environmental Health Perspectives (1992), 98, 45-51
CODEN: EVHPAZ; ISSN: 0091-6765
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
CC 4-0 (Toxicology)
Section cross-reference(s): 3
AB A **review** with 63 refs. Excision repair, repair heterogeneity in vertebrate cells, **chem.** **adducts**, alkylation damage, intragenomic repair heterogeneity in lower eukaryotes and bacteria, and strand-specific repair for mutagenesis are discussed.
ST **review** intragenomic repair heterogeneity DNA damage
IT Deoxyribonucleic acid repair
(intragenomic, heterogeneity of)

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ST **review** intragenomic repair heterogeneity DNA damage
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ANSWER 3 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1998:238993 CAPLUS
DN 128:304848
ED Entered STN: 27 Apr 1998
TI Translesion DNA synthesis
AU Hatahet, Zafer; Wallace, Susan S.
CS Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, USA
SO DNA Damage and Repair (1998), Volume 1, 229-262. Editor(s): Nickoloff, Jac A.; Hoekstra, Merl F. Publisher: Humana, Totowa, N. J.
CODEN: 65VXAD
DT Conference; General Review
LA English
CC 4-0 (Toxicology)
Section cross-reference(s): 3
AB A **review** and discussion with 282 refs. Lesion structure perspective, free radical damage of DNA base and sites of base loss, thymine glycol, urea, 5-hydroxymethyluridine, pyrimidine oxidation products, oxopurines, alkylation products, bipyrimidine dimers, bulky **chem** . **adducts**, cyclobutane pyrimidine dimers, DNA polymerase perspective, ability to bypass a particular lesion as an intrinsic property of a DNA polymerase, mutagenic potential of a lesion as partially determined by DNA polymerase, efficiency of translesion synthesis as influenced by polymerase processivity and proofreading exonuclease activity, and sequences, nearest-neighbor effects on translesion synthesis were discussed.
ST translesion DNA synthesis **review**
IT DNA
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(damage; translesion DNA synthesis)
IT DNA formation
Genotoxicity
(translesion DNA synthesis)
IT Radicals, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(translesion DNA synthesis)

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ANSWER 2 OF 11 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 1
AN 2000:171383 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000171383
TI Nucleotide excision repair and human syndromes.
AU de Boer, Jan; Hoeijmakers, Jan H. J. [Reprint author]
CS Medical Genetics Centre, Department of Cell Biology and Genetics, Centre for Biomedical Genetics, Erasmus University, 3000DR, Rotterdam, Netherlands
SO Carcinogenesis (Oxford), (March, 2000) Vol. 21, No. 3, pp. 453-460. print.
CODEN: CRNGDP. ISSN: 0143-3334.
DT Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 3 May 2000
Last Updated on STN: 4 Jan 2002
AB DNA damage is implicated in cancer and aging, and several DNA repair mechanisms exist that safeguard the genome from these deleterious consequences. Nucleotide excision repair (NER) removes a wide diversity of lesions, the main of which include UV-induced lesions, bulky **chemical adducts** and some forms of oxidative damage.
The NER process involves the action of at least 30 proteins in a 'cut-and-paste'-like mechanism. The consequences of a defect in one of the NER proteins are apparent from three rare recessive syndromes: xeroderma pigmentosum (XP), Cockayne syndrome (CS) and the photosensitive form of the brittle hair disorder trichothiodystrophy (TTD).
Sun-sensitive skin is associated with skin cancer predisposition in the case of XP, but remarkably not in CS and TTD. Moreover, the spectrum of clinical symptoms differs considerably between the three syndromes. CS and TTD patients exhibit a spectrum of neurodevelopmental abnormalities and, in addition, TTD is associated with ichthyosis and brittle hair. These typical CS and TTD abnormalities are difficult to comprehend as a consequence of defective NER. This **review** briefly describes the biochemistry of the NER process, summarizes the clinical features of the NER disorders and speculates on the molecular basis underlying these pleitropic syndromes.
CC Genetics - Human 03508
Behavioral biology - Human behavior 07004
Bones, joints, fasciae, connective and adipose tissue - Pathology 180

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Bones, joints, fasciae, connective and adipose tissue - Pathology 180

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L7 0 S L1 AND ACTININ?
L8 1 S L1 AND (MYOSIN LIGHT CHAIN)

ANSWER 56 OF 62 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1992:36314 CAPLUS
DN 116:36314
ED Entered STN: 08 Feb 1992
TI Post-translational chemical modification(s) of **proteins**
AU Han, Kia Ki; Martinage, Arlette
CS INSERM, Lille, 59045, Fr.
SO International Journal of Biochemistry (1992), 24(1), 19-28
CODEN: IJBOBV; ISSN: 0020-711X
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
CC 6-0 (General Biochemistry)
AB A **review**, with 91 refs. The role played by the modification of **protein** in determining its fate is reported. Post-translational modifications such as acetylation, phosphorylation, sulfation, methylation, hydroxylation, ADP-ribosylation, maturation, amidation, carboxylation, adenylylation, glycosylation, ubiquitination, and prenylation are extensively **reviewed**. Each post-translational modification's significance and its role played in biol. function(s) is summarized in the general discussion and the conclusion's remark is directed at the problems left to solve (e.g. post-translational modification reactions in recombinant **protein** in modern genetic engineering).
ST **review protein post translation** modification
IT **Proteins**, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(post-translational chemical modification of)